

Choosing a Backup Method

SBC recommendations are in bold print and underlined below.

The size of your backup disks could influence how you should organize data collection and data processing. It will simplify the data backup process if you create subdirectories under \$HOME that correspond to the removable disk drives that you intend to use for data backup and then limit the amount of data that you place in each subdirectory to the available space on the corresponding backup disk.

A. Removable Disk connected to an SBC computer

What file system format is on your removable Disk?

1. Best Linux-compatible formats: **EXT3**, EXT2
 - a. **connect your Disk to an SBC Linux** Workstation in your assigned work area
 - b. use SBC-provided scripts to repeatedly copy your entire home directory to a **single large Disk (HomeArchiver)** or to repeatedly copy just one of the subdirectories under your home directory to a specific one of your removable Disks (ReCopy).
 - c. use standard Linux commands such as “cp or rsync” to copy specific files and directories from your home directory to your Disk
2. Microsoft Windows formats: FAT32 or NTFS
 - a. connect to an SBC PC running Windows XP
 - b. use “WinSCP” to copy your data from an SBC Linux Workstation that *must be on the GP subnet* (look for Green labels on the system monitors) to your Disk on the SBC PC
3. Macintosh formats: HFS, HFS+
 - a. connect to an SBC PC running Windows XP
 - b. use “WinSCP” to copy your data from an SBC Linux Workstation that *must be on the GP subnet* (look for Green labels on the system monitors) to your Disk on the SBC PC

B. Network Copy to the user’s Home Institute or to the user’s PC.

1. use Linux commands such as “scp, sftp or rsync” to copy your data from an SBC Linux Workstation that *must be on the GP subnet* (Green labels on the system monitors) to your laptop (*must also be on the GB subnet*) or to a computer at your Home Institute.